

The Japan Expedition.

We publish this morning a very interesting narrative of Commodore Perry's second visit to Japan, to receive the reply of authorities to the invitation of the United States to enter into closer commercial relations.—It will be seen that his reception was exceedingly friendly, and that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. It does not appear that up to the latest date he had been able actually to conclude a treaty; but it seems certain that the conditions of one had been agreed upon. The news was received at Hong Kong by the frigate *Susquehanna*, which left Jeddo on the 25th of March. The statement of her officers was positive that the ratification of the treaty was to take place on the 27th, and that after its completion Commodore Perry was to give a grand entertainment to the Commissioners.

It will be seen by the narrative in another column, that the Japanese received Commodore Perry with the utmost cordiality—that they conceded every point of etiquette on which he insisted, and took great pains to evince their friendly feelings towards him and towards the United States. They have agreed to open *two ports*, Simodi in Nippon and Hakatam on the Island, to American commerce, and to substitute others if these should be found inconvenient. They also agree to treat with kindness any Americans who may come among them, and to furnish water and provisions for all American vessels that may visit their coast. Coal depots and a supply of coals are also to be granted for American steamers. From the account given of the funeral of one of the seamen attached to the expedition, it will be seen that the largest liberty was granted to the Americans for the performance of their religious rites.

It is stated that Commodore Perry proposed to extend the privileges thus conceded to other nations, but the Japanese refused.—They denied that any concessions had been made to the Russians.

These results are in the highest degree gratifying. They vindicate to the fullest extent, the wisdom and good policy of the expedition, and bear the highest testimony to the ability and skill with which Commodore Perry has performed the difficult and responsible duties entrusted to him.—[New York Times.

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We have before spoken of the association incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society," the object of which is to secure the occupation of Kansas by free settlers. A temporary organization was made by appointing Eli Thayer, of Worcester, as President, and Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, as Secretary. Books of subscription have been opened at Boston, Worcester and New York, and a meeting of the stockholders for permanent organization, will be held in Boston on the first Wednesday of June. Its capital is \$5,000,000, in shares of \$100. It is prohibited from holding more than \$20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than \$4 on each share in 1854, or more than \$10 in any year thereafter. Its plan, as already decided upon, is to contract forthwith with the transportation lines for the conveyance of 20,000 emigrants, giving the advantage of the reduced fare to the emigrants; to erect immediately a large receiving establishment in Kansas, where the emigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves; to send out and set in operation steam saw mills, grist mills, and such necessities of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper. The committee say that it will be but two or three years before the company can dispose of its property in the Territory first occupied, and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time, in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it will possess several reservations of 640 acres each—on which its boarding houses and mills stand—and the churches and school houses which it has rendered necessary. These points will then be the large commercial positions of the new State. If there were only one such, its value, after the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to

the company which sold it, besides restoring its original capital, with which to enable it to attempt the same adventure elsewhere.

The Convention of the 13th of July.

The time approaches when Ohio, by her delegates in Convention assembled at Columbus, will "speak her mind" upon the Nebraska outrage. We trust that every county will be represented, and by those too of all the political parties.

It has been asked whether the Convention is to be a delegate convention or a mass convention. We should say a delegate convention by all means. The season of the year, and the engagements of the farmers would make a mass convention very inconvenient and very uncomfortable. The call recommends one delegate to every five thousand inhabitants, each county sending at least two delegates.

Moreover, mass meetings are unwieldy, and at times indiscreet, and the present crisis demands close communion between the cool and determined of all parties.

Again we beg, that but one subject come before the Convention, viz: the present encroachments of slavery in the passage of the Nebraska bill. There is but one mind among the masses upon this subject, and nothing should be agitated, in that Convention, which will divert the aim of every man from that one point. Let the detail of the campaign be settled in the various districts and counties, for the friends of the people's movement over the State can best determine, in the several localities, where to strike, how to strike, and when to strike. Above all, let the composition, organization and deliberations of the Convention be such that men of all parties and all creeds can deal a united blow at the encroachments of the slave power. The masses are excited, not unduly excited, for a grievous wrong has been done the Free States; but we must not let our zeal run away with our judgment. It is much better to do, and to say, by far too little, than to do or say in the least too much. Select delegates with caution, giving all parties a hearing, and let them go up to Columbus and represent the anti-slavery sentiment of the State, and, surveying the ground, and marking out the work with prudence and resolution, they can return and report what work Ohio wishes done, and we, the people, can do that work.—[Cleveland Herald, of Saturday.

Walker and Party.

We have full particulars concerning the evacuation of Lower California by Colonel Walker and his party. With thirty-three men—the whole of his force—he was on his march for San Diego, and had arrived near the boundary line on the 7th inst., being continually harassed by a considerable force of mounted Mexicans under Melendrez, who, however, had not the courage to make an attack upon the command. On the 8th Colonel Walker advanced to within three miles of the boundary line, and encamped on a hacienda called "La Tiajuana." The Mexicans were on the surrounding hills.—Major McKinstry, of the United States army, went out to see him, with a view to arranging matters, and shortly after dispatched a messenger for Captain Benton, who was in command of the United States forces on the line. Capt. Benton obtained the permission of Melendrez to cross the line, and also went to Walker's camp. By him Melendrez sent a demand to Walker to surrender, granting him permission to cross into our territory if he and his men would deliver up their arms. To this demand Walker paid no attention, simply saying that the Mexican General could have their arms "if he could take them." Things then became very warlike, and the American officers informed the Mexican General that they were not in the least concerned in the matter, and if he wanted to fight they should not interfere—being there merely as American citizens.

Walker then took up line of march along the main road to San Diego, and the Mexicans began to maneuver, upon the filibuster line, until within one mile of the boundary line, when the Mexicans took post on an eminence, directly opposite where a large number of spectators from San Diego were posted to see the fight, and made a display as if determined to prevent Walker's further

progress. As the latter neared the Mexicans, he ordered an advance guard of nine men with rifles to charge upon the enemy, which they did with a cheer. The Mexicans without firing a shot, put spurs to their horses and galloped away, leaving Walker and his party to pursue their way unmolested.

Arriving at the boundary the party halted before crossing, and Col. Walker had a parley with Major McKinstry and Capt. Benton, which resulted in himself and party giving their parole of honor that they would give themselves up as prisoners to Gen. Wool, to answer for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws. The party then marched on to San Diego. The following is the

PAROLE OF HONOR.

The undersigned officers and privates of the (so-called) "Republic of Sonora," do solemnly pledge their word of honor to report themselves at San Francisco, Cal., to Major General Wool, of the United States Army, charged with having violated the Neutrality Laws of the United States.

San Diego, Cal., May 6, 1854.

The Balloon Ascension.

There was a great gathering yesterday afternoon at the Crystal Palace to see the grand balloon ascension of Mr. Wise, the veteran American Aeronaut. The inflation of the balloon took place in the palace enclosure, outside the edifice, and was watched with much interest by the multitude.—Punctually at the hour—Barnum is invariably punctual—the ropes were loosed, and Mr. Wise soared away toward the place of clouds. A brisk western breeze was blowing, and he was borne rapidly toward the east. The remainder of his adventures are given in his own words. It will be seen that he had a narrow escape; but he is accustomed to such perils:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK, June 9, 1854.
SIR:—I made my one hundred and sixty-third ascension yesterday, from the court yard of the Crystal Palace, at 3½ o'clock.—The day was squally, and it was necessary to start with a strong ascending force so as to overcome the obstacles surrounding me. This created a sensation when I gave the word "let her go," as though I had been projected by the force of gunpowder. In a few minutes I entered the clouds. The balloon was swaying to and fro like a furious elephant. All around me there appeared nothing but a deep twilight, of an ashy hue. In another moment the sun faintly showed its disc through the milky vapor. Reflecting that as I entered the clouds the ocean was lashing the long-bound shore with its angry billows, this time I had the valve open, but not until I had emerged out of the clouds above did I restrain the upward bounds of the wild aerial ship. Above I saw over a patch of clouds the surf of the ocean dashing its spray into the clouds as it were. At last the ascending power was overcome, and the bills that I was throwing overboard kept my company in the descent. When I got below the clouds again I saw Flushing a little eastward. The descent now became rapid, and the strong wind below admonished me of a rough landing. In another moment my grapple took effect. The jar broke some of the rigging, the grapple ripped up the sod, and the balloon bounded several hundred yards. Next the car was dashed forcibly into a ravine, and bolted me out.—I held on to the outside. The ballast being also thrown out, gave the balloon increased power. She rose the length of the rope, while I was hanging fast to the car. In a moment the grapple again ripped up the sod, and, seeing my predicament, that of being hauled up, with a moral certainty that I could not secure myself to the car long, I made the fearful plunge of at least 40 feet into the salt meadow, knocking out one of my teeth and slightly bruising my jaw. The balloon dashed off, keeping the direction of the island, and I shall reward any person who will return it to me in time to go up on Tuesday next, from the Crystal Palace.

Yours truly,

JOHN WISE.

Mr. Wise, it will be seen, returned to the Palace in due season. The last that we have heard from the balloon was by way of telegraph saying that it was seen at 4½ P. M., off Bridgeport, scudding rapidly eastward.

Of course all who saw it believed Mr. Wise to be in it, and fears were expressed that he would be lost in the Sound or carried out to the ocean.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Military Force in Cuba.

Extract of a Letter from a New Yorker in Cuba.

I arrived in Cuba with many Yankee notions in regard to this Island. I had been impressed with the belief that even filibusters, landed in Cuba, could revolutionize and conquer the Island. I have been here three months. I have seen the principal parts of the country and noted the fortifications—the array, the preparations for active war—and I am now satisfied the people in the United States, have been systematically deceived by numerous publications that appear to me to have intentionally misrepresented many things *too obvious* for mistake.

With a view to correct these errors, I give you the result of my observations.

The number of frigates, armed steamers, and "guarda costas," all well manned, on the coast and in the harbors, is four times greater than I had expected. There are also a number of vessels that can easily be converted into vessels of war of ten to twenty guns. In addition, four steamers and six ships of the line are now on the way to Cuba, in convoy of transports, with six thousand regular drilled soldiers, 1,000 of whom are artilleryists.

The number of the troops, regular of all arms, is about 24,000. To this soon will be added about 3,000 mulattoes, formed into companies, to be annexed as flank companies, one or two to each battalion.

A register of all the landholders and royalists, and those suspected, is in the hands of the Governor. All those who can be relied upon, and those suspected, are noted. In the hands of the former, arms will be placed in the event of an invasion, and all suspected will be immediately arrested. The ammunition and arms are carefully guarded, and arrangements are made in case of trouble to pass all public and private treasures into the Moro Castle. The foolish young fellows in the States who join the filibusters in expectation of plunder and easy conquest, will be disappointed—and, instead of realizing these expectations, will find defeat—death—or imprisonment. The natives of the Island supposed to be friendly to revolution, are a feeble race, ignorant of military matters, without organization, arms or concert—and will disappoint the expectations of their friends in the United States.

FILIBUSTERING AT THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Alexandria (La.) Democrat furnishes the following particulars:

The fate of Cuba is sealed. There is an expedition on foot, having for its object her overthrow, of a character too formidable to admit a loop upon which to hang a doubt. This is positively true, and what is a little remarkable, there is no disguise whatever about it. Men talk of it here as an event beyond the surveillance of chance. "There is no such word as fail." Blatherskite meetings are not held, nor are our risibles excited by symbolic givings out and mysterious hints. But what amounts to something more and better, a hundred subscription books are open, and I state a fact within my own knowledge, that nearly half a million of dollars has been subscribed in New Orleans and paid in. Any one can see these books, witness the paying down of cash by what I may call a countless throng crowding around them, and fork over what amount he may deem proper. Munitions of war, huge cannon, muskets, powder, &c., leave here almost daily for New York, and large bodies of emigrants are pressing forward to the Rio Grande. Up to this time these public movements have encountered no obstacles, nor will they in future. Men have charge of the expedition now who are not hair-brained fools, but energetic, practical, business men, not the rag-tag and bobtail of large cities—and with appointments for any emergency.

A. G. Haley, in the Washington Union, denies that Gen. Quitman is connected with "imaginary filibustering expeditions against Cuba." He also states that Gen. Quitman was offered the command of the former expedition against Cuba, but declined it.